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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLED EVERY DAY POR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Von Bismark's Ambition and its Results.

There is nothing certainly in the character or past career of the great Prussian statesman, Von Bismark, to call forth the esteem of any lover of liberty and popular rights in Europe. He has been the uncompromising supporter and unscrupulous advocate of extreme monarchical right in Prussia. If he had his way, the Prussian Parliament would have ceased to be anything but a subservient council of the King. He has treated its rights and dignity with the most contemptuous disdain, and has even ventured openly to break up a popular singing festival in Cologne, because the Liberal party expressed its views in some of the social gatherings. While he is at the helm the liberals of his country have no faith in any policy he may propose, or any war which ne may lead. They hate him as the worst enemy of popular freedom in Germany. It is this deep distrust or Bismark that has prompted so many or the addresses and public meetings opposed to the war. All the large towns of Prussia, the centres of manufacture, and especially the Rhine provinces, are filled with great numbers of citizens of liberal opinions, and their opposition to the monar chical leader, as well as their natural dread of the results of a great contest in Germany, ren-der them cold, or opposed to the approaching

struggle with Austria. And yet, with all the past sins of Von Bismark against liberty, and the present opposition to him from the liberal party, we are inclined to believe that events may ultimately make him unconsciously the great instrument for popular freedom throughout Germany. He is evidently a man such as Germany has not had since Von Stein, or perhaps even the great Frederick; a statesman of great plans, of unbounded ambition for his country, and the most persistent resolution and unscrupulous audacity. He has that quality which one does not see often in Germans, of going direct to his practical object with the most unswerving will. His aims for Prussia are of no petty kind. He means to make of her a naval power through the ports of the Duchies. This object he has carried through against the opposition of all Europe—first in combination with Austria, and now in her teeth; and at this moment Prussia holds the coast of the Baltic up to the frontier of Denmark, and in all probability will continue to hold it for centuries. This is the first prize ac has won for the kingdom. But he atms at more. His apparent purpose is to finally terminate the struggle of centuries of Prussia with Austria within the German Confederation-to complete Frederick's work by breaking down the ancient empire, and reducing her power in Germany to that of Bavaria or Saxony, and in the process he no doubt counts on remodelling the Confederation, and placing Prussia at the head, perhaps absorbing a number of the minor States. His plans seem to have been laid with con-

summate art and carried through with an allsubduing resolution. It is evident that each act in the great European drama, whether in Italy, France, Prussia, or the Principalities, has a bond of unity of plan, and that some great organizing brain is at the head. Italy arms step by step with Prussia, the throne of Roumania is occupied by a Prussian Prince, Napoleon comes out at the proper moment denouncing the great pact on which the Austrian Empire can claim some of its tairest provinces, a Congress is so called that the burden of war is made to rest on Austria's shoulders by her refusal, a French army is gathering on the eastern frontier, Holstein is occupied by Prussians on one side and on the other the German Diet is defied, while six hundred thousand Prussian soldiers silently concentrate in Silesia and on the borders

Here is a network of warlike and diplomatic movements, all having the same apparent object-the united attacking and humbling of Austria-extending from the mouths of the Danube and the shores of the Baltic to Italy and France. If one mind is not probably at the centre of them, we can only say it is a remarkable coincidence of singular events tending to the same end. Certainly, to the general observer, it appears that Italy, Prussia, France, and Roumania are moving as pieces in one vast game, conducted by one skilful player.

Now, it need not be said that to a man like Count Bismark his end is everything, his means nothing. He has no conscience. He has no such physical Teutonic hesitancy about the inconsistency of his means with his objects. goes direct to the end. For the sake of humbling Austria and exalting Prussia he would embrace democracy itself. that his great bindrances are the distrust of the liberal party and the opposition of the democrats of Germany. As those obstacles increase, he will inevitably call for universal suffrage; he will break up the Diet and invoke the sympathy of liberal Germany by summoning another with universal suffrage, and under the provisions of the laws of 1848. He will become the liberal of the liberals. He must have money, and having exhausted all available means, he will summon the Prussian Parliament, and in the king's name yield everything for the sake of subsidies.

The Prussians, as did the English, may gain their constitutional privileges through the war needs of their sovereign. Then the war-cry of the once reactionary states man to Germany will be, a "Liberal and United Germany!" He will crush the smaller States to elevate Prussia. And as all students of German history know, the greatest obstacles to German unity and popular liberty have been the great number of small principalities and petty kingdoms. Though he advances his own kingdom in the interest of monarchy, and breaks down the smaller States for the sake of absolutism, he may be really working in the interests of liberty and popular

The Twin Cherries.

From the Tribune. When Messrs, Randall, Dixon & Co. issued a call for a National Convention to meet next month in Philadelphia, they seemed to invite and expect that said Convention should embody the sentiment and express the predominant convictions of the Union party-of that Union party which sternly resisted and subdued the Rebellion-of that Union party which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and elected them over McCiellan and Pendleton. We said at once-This call is a fraud: its authors do not expect nor desire the attendance of delegates who shall faithfully represent the Union party: they desire and expect to carry off a mere salvage of this party (composed mainly of office-holders) and unite it with the Democratic-McClellan party of 1864, thereby securing to the latter the government of the country. This statement was denounced and stigmatized; but a few days have sufficed to demonstrate its truth. The Union party of 1861-5 discouns this Convention repudiates the authority of Randall & Co. to call it—refuses to attend or countenance it.

Not ten of the 180 members of Congress chosen by the Unionists of 1864-5 gives this Convention any sort of countenance; while on the other band, their adversaries have, to a man, made haste to ratify and second the call, and to urge their party to be fully and ably represented therein. Forty of the chosen representatives, and General L. H. Rousseau, have sentatives, and General L. R. Rousseau, have united in this recommendation: and we presume the half-dozen whose names do not appear were absent from Washington, and will sign on their return. Thus the Randall Convention will be essentially a gathering of those who resolved at Chicago, in 1864, that the war for the Union had been a conventionally. been a failure, and nominated accordingly. The are honest in their convictions, and prefer prin-journals which upheld the Rebellion to the last ciples to party and official position. It will pro-

are nearly all urging that "the South" shall be tully and strongly represented; so we shall have at Philadelphia a full Convention of those who maintained the Rebeltion, and those who in-sisted that it should not, and could not be put down, but a very small percentage of those who insisted that it could and should be. Mean-time, the cooing and billing of the predestined

compatriots of 1867-8 goes on with ever-increasing fervor and reciprocal delight.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, whereat Mayor Hoffman presided, and Messrs. Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward were the foremost invited guests. responded lovingly, urging the restoration of the States, but never hinting that their loyal, faithful colored people ought to be at all con-sidered in such restoration. Their ex-Rebels are all to be restored to power (to which we do not object) but the four millions of their people who contributed one hundred and eighty thousand soldiers to the Union armies and never a regi-ment to the Rebel, are to be trampled under feot. "Restoration" for them mean+slavery; is it a wonder that neither they nor their friends are enraptured at the prospect?

Governor Seward stood through forty honorable years the consistent, conspicuous, determined, detested adversary of the influences which have borne sway in Tammany Hall. Yet he writes to the sachems as though only a overs' quarrel had momentarily estranged them.

"I have had some differences, in my time, with the "I have had some differences, in my time, with the Tammany Society; but I long ago forgot them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and bonor the anniversary of National Independence; and the turther fact that, during the recent civil war, the Tammany Society sent its sons to fight fer the Union, and with unswerving fidelity heartly supported the Federal Government in its struggles with sedition. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles now avowed. I half the Tammany Society as a true Union League." Union League."

-There were members of the Tammany Society who fought in the Union, as there were others who fought in the Rebel armies; but it is not true that "the Tammany Society, with unswerving fidelity, heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggles with sedition." In the darkest hours of our contest, Tammany Hall re-elected Ben. Wood to Congress, knowing that he never gave, and never would give, a vote in favor of suppressing the Rebellion. Tammany favor of suppressing the Rebellion. Tammany Hall elected and re-elected to Congress John W. Chanler, whose heart was as thoroughly the Rebellion as was Ben. Wood's. And, in the gloomiest days of our great struggle, the Tam-many orator of the Fourth delivered to a crowd of delighted Democrats, a lecture on Edmund Burke, written expressly to show that the slave holding Rebels were fighting for the identical cause upheld by our fathers in their Revolutionary struggle, and never could, because they never ought, to be overcome.

Let all men understand that the Randall Convention of August 14 is to be a Convention of the Pro-slavery Sham Democracy—that it is designed and engineered to pave the way their restoration to power. A few Randalls and Raymonds are to be taken in, used to convert the minority of 1864 into a majority in 1868, and are to be paid the lowest price at which they can be had; but there is no thought of abandoning for their sake the distinctive hatreds, nor even the distinctive name, of the down-with-the nigger-and-up-with-the-Rebel party. Its objects, its instincts, its oracles, will be the same that they have been-its success will be the downfall of all that triumphed with Luncoln and Grant. Let those who wish the country delivered over to the spirit evinced in the draft riots of 1863 adhere to the Raudall-Niblack Convention; but let all others beware of it!

Wendell Phillips on Congress and the President-The Old Liberty Party to be Revived. From the Herald.

The usual convention of the Anti-slavery Society took place at Framingham, Massachusetts, on the 4th instant, no doubt for the special purpose of giving Wendell Phillips an opportunity to have his say on the political questions of the day. As might have been expected, this high priest of the old abolition party exposed the duplicity of the party leaders in Congress, and denounced both the President and the radicals. Phillips, having fought his way into prominence in the ranks of the old liberty party and in the Anti-Slavery Society, and lived to see the option of his ideas of abolition of slavery now insists that it shall be made perfect by the adoption of universal negro suffrage. On that point he will accept no compromises or half-way measure, but insists upon having universal suttrage or nothing. He finds that neither the President nor Congress is ready to grant it in the shape that he wants it; and, as a matter of course, his speech at Framingham is filled with denunctations. The President, however, is let off very easy, compared with the accusations against the radicals in Coogress. His indictment against the latter, if anything, exceeds Mr. Phillips' usual vigorous style. This prophet and leader of the old abolition faction informed his followers gathered around him, that "the President has no policy, simply a plot," while Congress "has betrayed us, and is demoralizing the

popular heart.'

The great point made against the President is that he is the leader of the South, their generalin-chief, encamped in the White House, assisting that section in raliying the broken lines in an effort to restore, as closely as possible, the Union as it was. But with all this he believes that Mr. Johnson is anxious to be elected President in 1868, and would be willing to give negro suffrage to secure that point. But while the President, according to high priest Phillips' views of the matter, is ready to go that far, he holds that Congress has surrendered the point at issue, and that the only purpose of the radicals is to bridge over the tall elections, in the nope of saving the party. They have proposed in the amendments to the Constitution to compromise the question of suffrage by a change of basis of representation. As a matter of course Mr. Phillips opposes these amendments, declares that they will never be rati-fied, and what is more, that the Republican leaders in Congress know that they will not be and do not want them adopted. "I do not," says Phillips, "disgrace the whole proceedings when I say that it is a party trick. It is got up to serve a purpose, to kill time until after the election and get rid of a pressing emergency." But if it should by chance succeed, "then the negro will be given detenseless into the hands of former master." Such is the view given of the action of Congress, which he characterizes as tatesmanship of compromise and hypocrisy, in which he and his triends can take no part or lot in its consummation. Since neither the President nor Congress comes up to the standard of the old anti-slavery faction, and neither of the old parties of the day intend to adopt the idea that that class are laboring for, it has become necessary to look to other means and other sources for the accomplishment of their pur-

poses. plan for all this has been hit upon. Wendell Phillips finds, by looking over history that two great elements control governmentsland and the ballot-box. The class which owns land will be able to mould the government. This, in his view, is the reason why the South desires to keep the lands out of the nands of the negroes. If they can only succeed in accomplishing that, the people who have hereto-fore held the supremacy in that section will be able to resist all efforts at their overthrow by revolution in their midst. Lands and the ballot-box for the negro are, therefore, indispensable to the success of Wendell Philips' great idea. Unable to prevail upon the Republican party to engraft this upon its creed, he proposes to organize a party with that as its platform, and go before the people battling for that great principle. In other words, to revive the old Liberty or Abolition party of twenty years ago, and carry In other words, to revive the old Liberty on the same system of tactics, adopting the cry of "Land and ballot for the negroes," in the place of abolition of slavery. Mr. Phillips admits that it may take them fifteen years to secure their final success, but he is certain that they will triumph in the This will bring a new party in the field, and will take from the present Republican organization all that class of men who, like Wendell Phillips,

are honest in their convictions, and prefer prin

bably make a diversion in this way in the Northern States of upwards of two hundred thousand votes, and thus control a sufficient number of votes to more than hold the balance of power between the other two parties. Thus, at the very time when the conservative portion of the Bepublican party is preparing to hold a conven-tion and cut loose from the radical wing, the honest portion of the balance, or the old anti-slavery element, has become so disgusted with the policy of the party in Congress that it is inaugurating a new movement in which the watchword shall be land and ballot for the negro, and opposition to all compromise of that principle. This is the result of the efforts of the radicals in Congress to save their party and bridge over the coming elections.

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CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS. GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE QURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS. GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS. GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS. GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC. It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and re-uces the most angry-looking swellings and inflamma-ons, as if by magic—thus affording ic let, and a com-

Only 20 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 36 cents) FOR SALE BY J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street. New Yor W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston And by all Druggists, Grocers, and County : 1 fore

MEDICAL.

DR. HYLTON'S Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup. Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and sespiratory Organs, Liver Company, Dyspepsia Loss of Appetite. Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Mussens of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstoon many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to party the prejudiese of the skeptic.

"DB. HYLTON:—I take test opportunity to mform you that I combider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, as raining count; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeiess, ase of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but green worse; whea a triend advised me to try your Removator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Removator, and to the surprise of my riends. I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

Any one needing further particulars of my case

Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. "NICHOLAS BILGER, Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VIN2 Street.

EEDLES CAMPHOR TROCHES, CHOLERA iarrhom, Dynentery, and Cholera Morbus, Bole Pactor, C. H. Noedles, Druggist, 19th & Roos Str., Phils. Box, malled on receipt

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGRONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N.
EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience,
guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium
Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of
others. Supporters Elastic Stockings, shoulder Braces,
Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladles' apartments conducted by a Lady.

5285 PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

TINION OIL STOVES A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Ou. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of fur niture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove turniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY. SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA. No. 38 South FIFTH Street. Liberal discount to the trade. 4173m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET STREET. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, tor tamilies, hotels, or public matitutions, in TWENTY DIFFERSNT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furraces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Brollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and refail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, FHARP & THOMPSON,

To 19 stuth6m

CHASE, OR 209 N. SECOND Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH ASH, deceased
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN SMITH and LEWIS R. SMITH. Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment. On THURSDAY, July 12 18:6, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia

6 28 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FState or HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JASIE's BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLAIK RUGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 18, 1866, at 3 o'close P. M., at his Office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIX1H Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 75 that of

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street. We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dve, but by a chemical process resore Ladies, Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the heat machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may lavor us with their patronage. LaDIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuins or not.

Or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas. Curtains. Table Covers. Carpets. Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gioves, etc., cleaned and retailshed in the best manner. Gen'iomen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and examination of our process is respectfully solicited. ALBEDYLL & MARX,

No 510 RACE Street.



ARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN
CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the
United States in and for the East In District of Pennsy, vanis, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to
the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of
POWELL SEIGEB & CO. No. 127 N. FRONT Street,
on Friday, July 20, 1866, at 11.0 clock.

Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent, will be required to be made at the time of sale. 75 thstu6t] U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1129 GIRARD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at ISLINGTON LANE, PHILAD&LPHIA, Pennsylvania, on TUE-SDAY, July 10, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the buildings, etc., heretological states and the states of t

tolore known as CAMP CADWALLADER. 39 frame buildings, with shingle roofs. 7 frame sinks. 1 sentry box. 1 flag staff, with ball and vane. iron force pump (Burnham's patent)

6 wooden pumps. wooden hydrauts, with lead attachments. 3 iron fire plugs.
9 window sashes, assorted,
8 table tops and 22 tresties. 5 desks. 14 tables.

31 wooden benches. 2 wooden wash troughs. 2 carpenters' benches. 30 feet office ralling. Counter, shelving, drawers, etc. 1400 feet picket fence, 3418 feet board fence, 12 feet high, containing about 89,000 feet rough boards and hemioca scant-

ling, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

2 large tots of firewood. 900 white pine shingles, 16,000 feet 4x6 hemlock scantling, used as plank

15,800 feet 8-inch hemlock plank, used as plank

15,800 feet 3-inch hemlock plank, used as plank road
73,450 bricks, in chimneys, gutters, wells, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
172,440 test hemlock scautling.
60,540 feet flooring and tongued boards.
222,500 feet rough boards.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.
The from water-pipe to be sold by the foot, more or less, as it lies baried in the ground, to be duy up

or less, as it lies buried in the ground, to be day up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amounts to 1453 teet 3 met from water-pipe.

598 feet 1½-inch iron water-pipe.
202 feet ½-inch iron water-pipe.
The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the riek of the purchasers
The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Cars pass near the Camp every five minutes.

By order of Brev. Brig.-Gen GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Ass't Qr. Master General U.S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, 7 2 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., com-,

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

First Division,

Washington, D. C., June 19, 1856.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will te sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on Frilday, July 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the tellowing described unbits property, to with the collowing described unbits property to with the collowing described unbits property. iollowing described public property, to wit:—
ONE STEAM BOILER,
30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of †-inch boiler iron, with all the

necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and bood, steam gauge (Asherof.'s patent), gratebars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order. TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS. No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, souplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER-PIPE, as follows:—
5,182 feet 6-inch Casi Iron Water-Pipe,
12 000 feet 3-inch "
800 feet 2-inch Wrought Iron "
564 feet 1½ inch Cast Iron "
2,000 feet 1½ inch "
1 6/0 feet 1½ inch "
1 6/0 feet 1½ inch "
1 HIRTY ONE CAST IRON FIRE-PLUGS (Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections, such as T's, bencs, stop-cocks, elbows, four-away-pieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with ALL THE TOOLS, Etc., required for making alterations and repairs in water pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and Dies, Plyers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking

The Depot is accessible by water, and ivessels of the largest class can be loaded at the whart.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or the first (1st) day of August next.

A boat for Gresboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George I Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN, Byt. Brig Gen. U.S. A., in charge 6 21 thstu !7 12 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the subscriber until 12
o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for FURNISHING THE MATERIALS

CONSTRUCTING CULVERIS in the First Culvert District of the city of Cam-den, New Jersey as follows:— ONE BRICK CULVERT,

ONE BRICK CULVERT, four feet in diameter, extending from the intersec-tion of second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the Intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river

ONE BRICK CULVERT, three feet in diameter, extending from the intersec-tion of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet). ONE BRICK CULVERT, ONE BRICK CULVERT, three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet). On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office or the City Clerk.

EDWARD H SAUNDERS,

No. 35 N. Second street. Camden, June 8, 1886. 6 29 17 12

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side. MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.

AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in I lush, Reps. Hair Cioth. etc. String-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Wainst, Mabogany, Oak. Chemut. etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods. Which come very Should you dealre anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST. RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH.

No. 40 South SECO D Street SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER,

No. 98. SEVENTH Street. 4 14stuth8m

ICE COMPANIES.

RASTERN ICE COMPANY,—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 tbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 91 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 91 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 91 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 92 cents per week; 28 lbs. daily, 92 lbs. daily, 92